

REMARKS

Claims 1- 22 are pending and stand rejected.

The claims were amended to remove multiple dependencies, multiple claims, and to more clearly describe the invention.

It is believed that no new matter has been added by the amendments.

35 U.S.C. §§101/112

Claims 16-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, claims 16-20 and 22 provide for a film but it is unclear what the process is. Claim 16 was amended to cite a laminate composition, and claims 17-22 have been cancelled.

Claims 6-21 are objected to as being in improper form. Claims 6 to 21 have been amended to remove the multiple dependencies.

Claims 5 and 6 were objected to for having no period. Claims 5 and 6 have been amended to add the missing period.

35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 1-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akio et al (JP 2002194167 machine translation). The JP '167 reference describes a core-shell modified acrylic resin to which an acrylic/methacrylic block copolymer is added. The block copolymer is preferably formed by a atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) involving a copper complex that are detrimental to transparency and add undesirable color to the film.

Applicant's film is formed from a block copolymer made using an alkoxyamine. The core I of Applicant's claims comes from the scission of the alkoxyamines. Alkoxyamines are not taught or suggested by the JP '167 reference and therefore the core I required in Applicant's

block copolymer core from the alkoxyamine scission is not taught or suggested by the JP '167 reference.

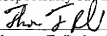
The JP 167 reference further teaches away from Applicant's claims by teaching a difference process for obtaining the block copolymers.

The Examiner rejects claim 2, saying he has chosen an inorganic radical, so the organic radical goes away. Applicant notes that core I is an organic group, and Z is merely a polyfunctional radical attached to the organic group. Choosing Z as an inorganic group does not make organic core group I any less organic. Similarly the Akio reference to a zinc compound does not render claim 3 obvious, as the radical in claim 3 is still attached to an organic molecule.

For claim 4, as the Examiner notes the product by process claims only limit the structure – and that structure in the core I of claim 1 which comes from the scission of the alkoxyamine.

Since the cited references fail to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness over the claims as amended, Applicant believes that the reasons for rejection have been overcome, and the claims herein should be allowable to the Applicant. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance are requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: November 9, 2009

Customer Number 31684